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(54) **MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT AND METHOD FOR MOUNTING AN OPTICAL MEMBER TO AN OBLONG LUMINAIRE**

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**F21V 17/10** (2006.01)  
**F21V 3/02** (2006.01)  
**F21Y 103/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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USPC ..... 362/235  
See application file for complete search history.

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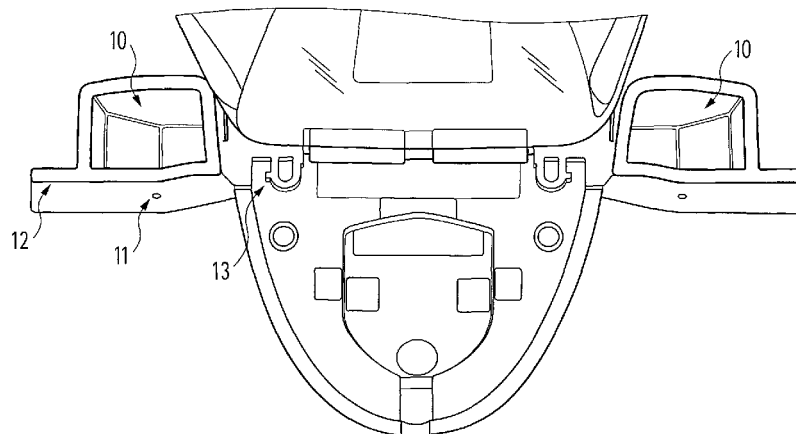
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A mounting arrangement for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire, comprising a plurality of mounting members, arranged to be fixed to an end cap at the narrow side of an oblong luminaire and to accommodate the optical member, wherein the plurality of mounting members comprises a first type of mounting member and a second type of mounting member.

**18 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**



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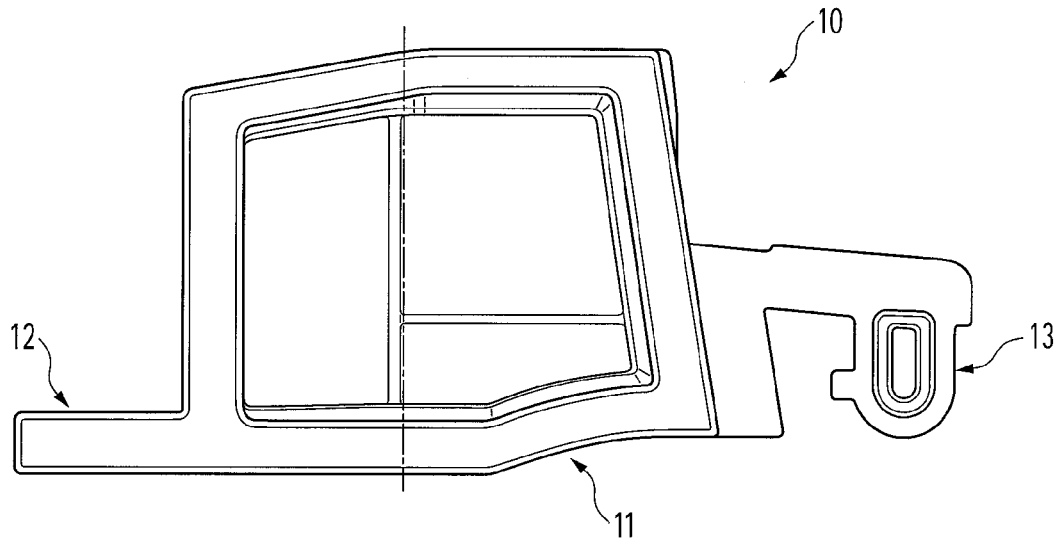


Fig. 1a

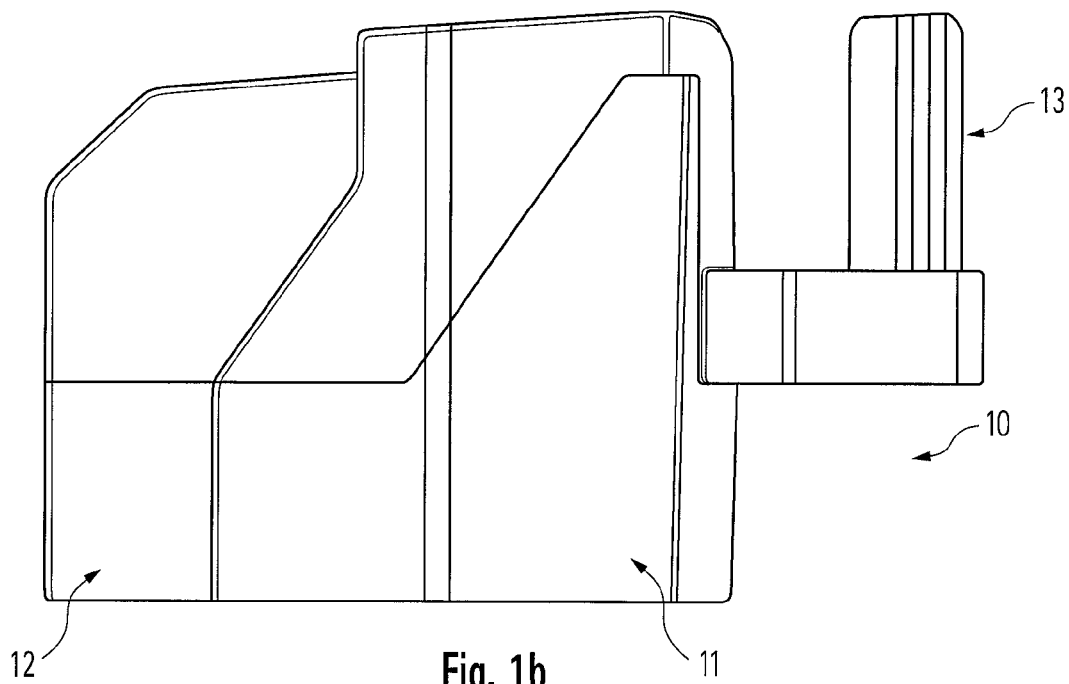


Fig. 1b

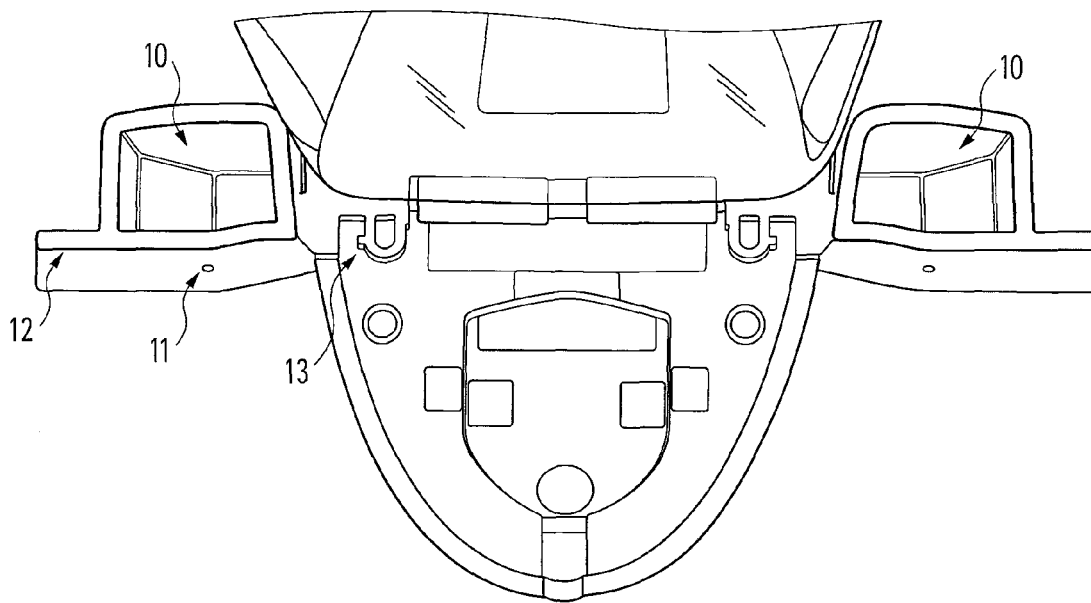


Fig. 1c

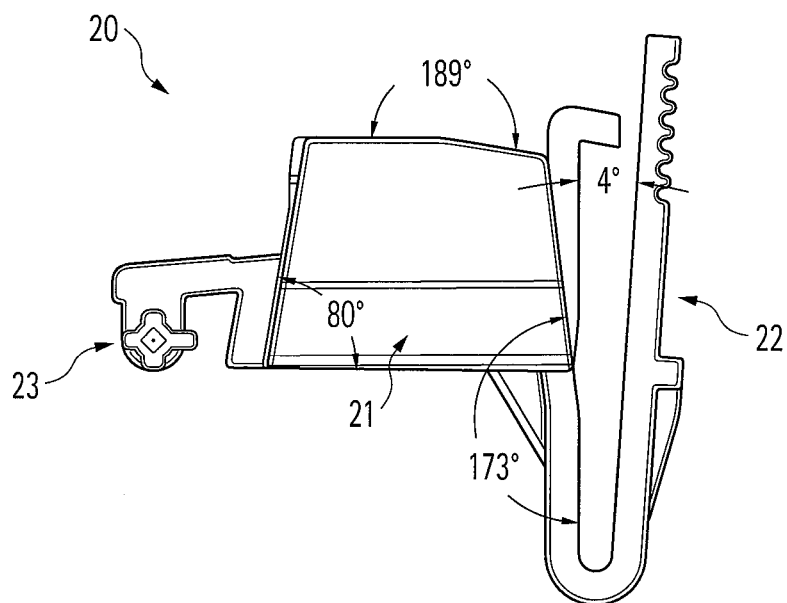


Fig. 2a

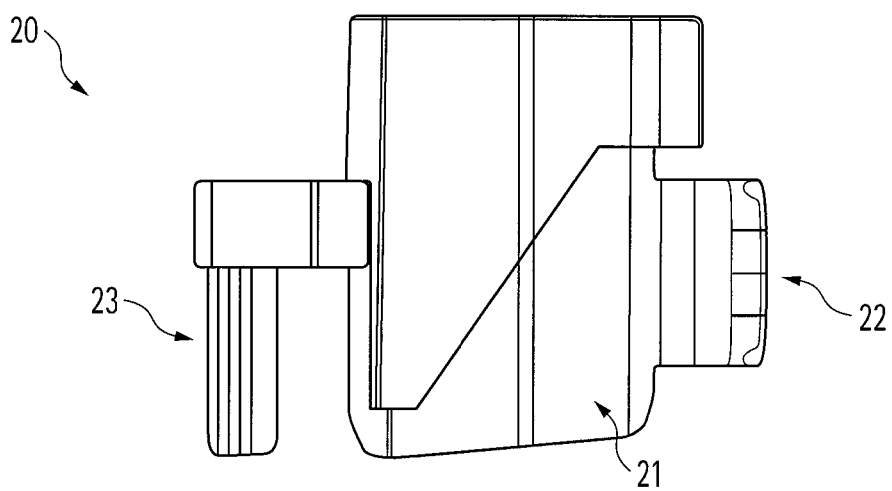


Fig. 2b

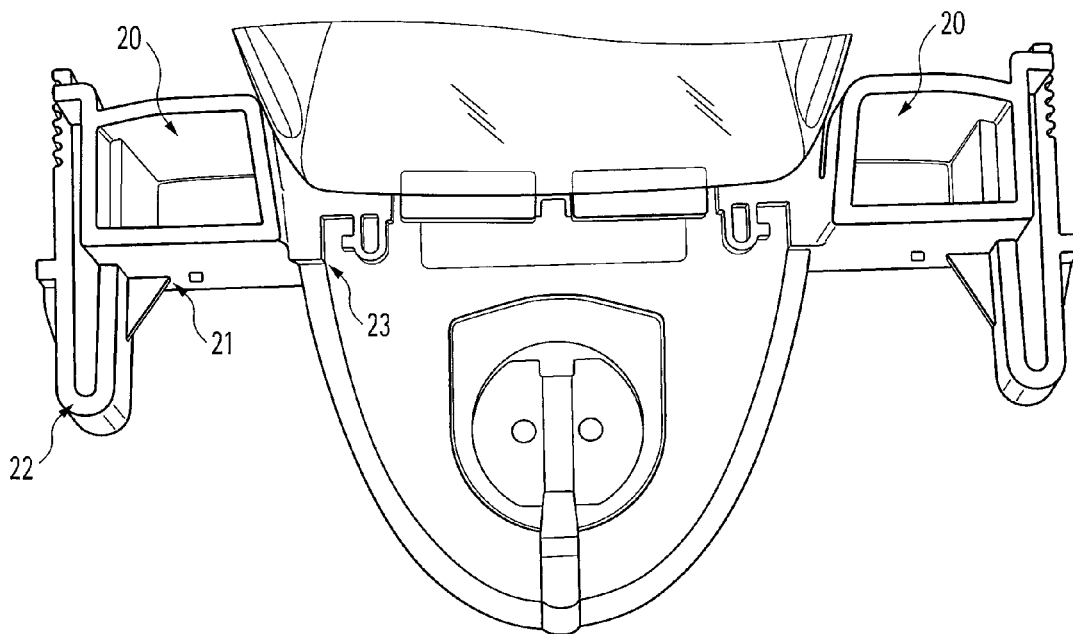


Fig. 2c

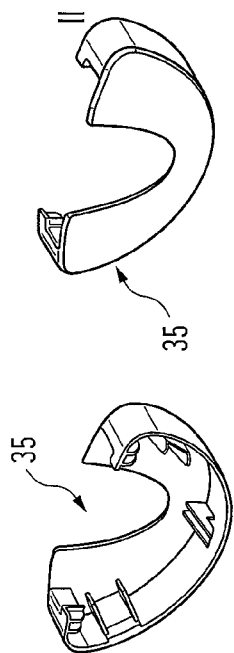


Fig. 3b

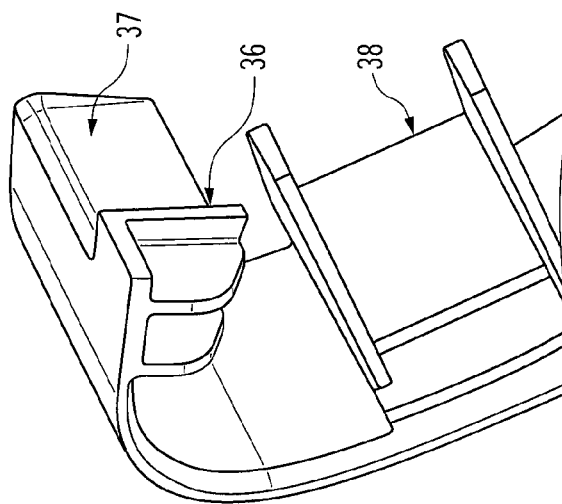


Fig. 3c

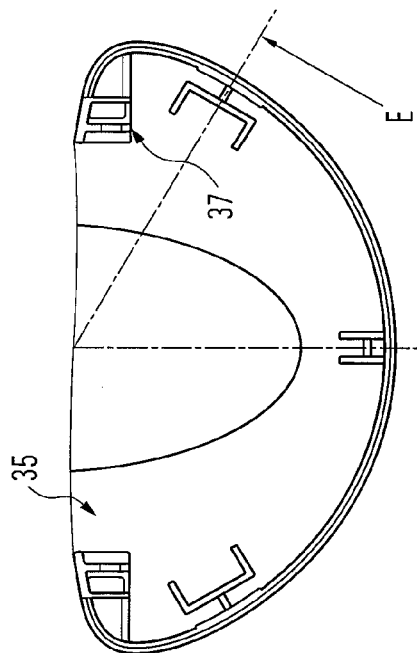


Fig. 3a

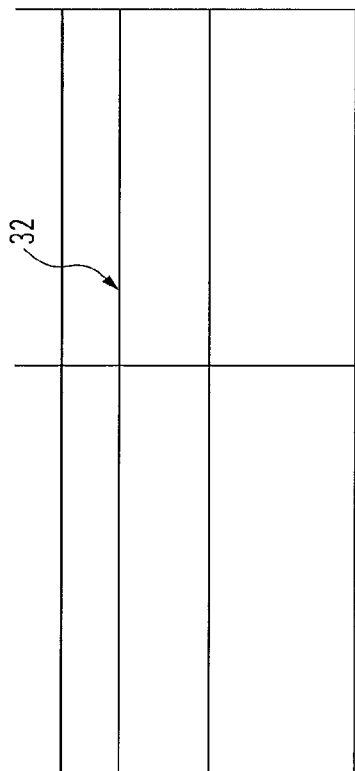


Fig. 4b

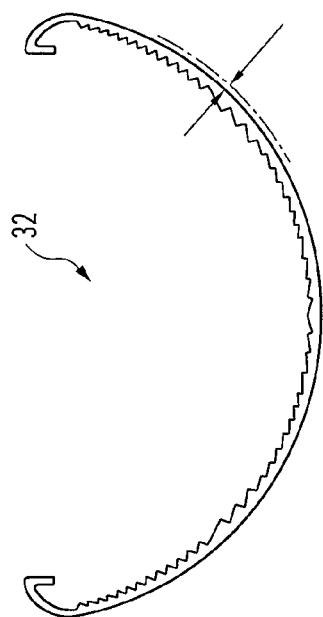


Fig. 4a

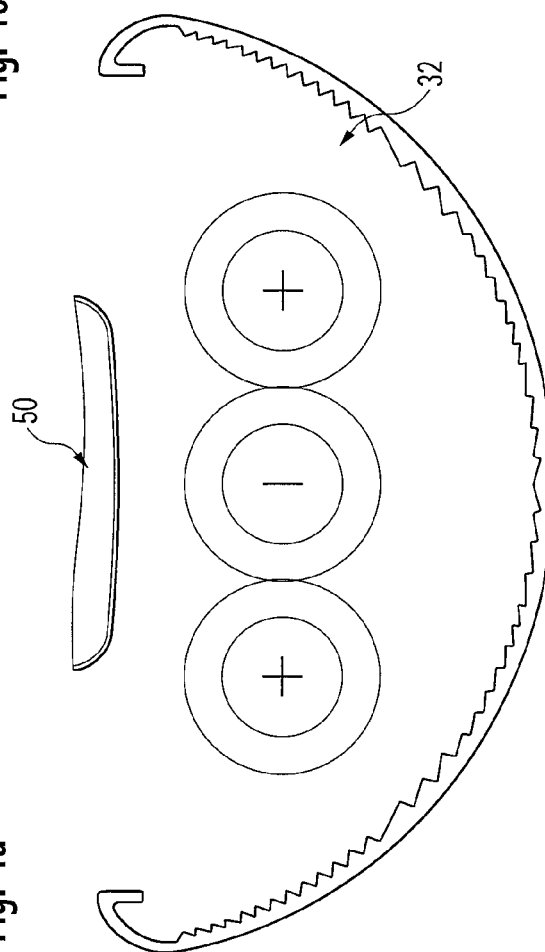


Fig. 4c



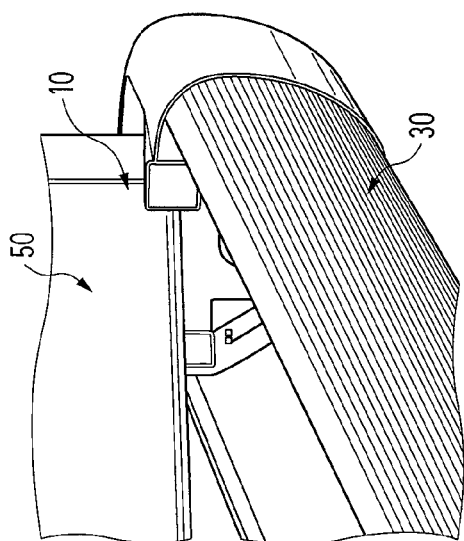


Fig. 5a

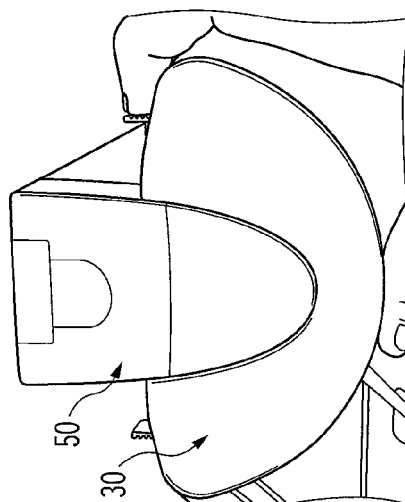


Fig. 5c

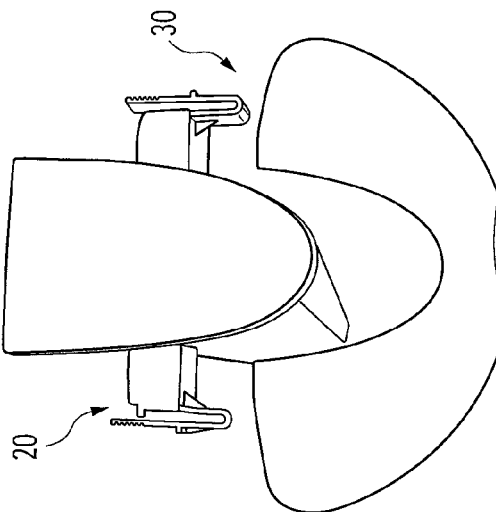


Fig. 5b

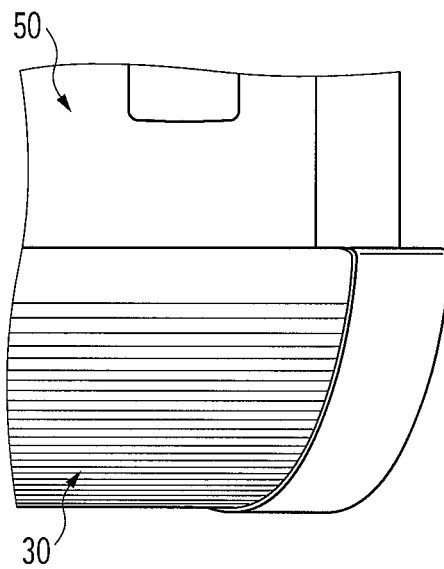


Fig. 6

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# **MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT AND METHOD FOR MOUNTING AN OPTICAL MEMBER TO AN OBLONG LUMINAIRE**

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention is directed to a mounting arrangement for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire.

### **2. Related Technology**

Oblong luminaires are well known in the lighting industry and are commercially available for a variety of applications. Especially for the lighting of interior areas a number of respective luminaire models is available. For industrial or commercial areas the use of cost efficiently designed luminaires is common. These luminaires are usually provided with a basic functionality, lacking the possibility to adapt the light emission to various needs, which might arise in the course of time.

Furthermore, considering the weight and dimension of oblong luminaires, installing respective devices requires significant efforts; in many cases a plurality of skilled workers and auxiliary personal is mandatory, adding to substantial installation costs.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is improving the possibility to adapt the light emission of an oblong luminaire and respectively facilitating the installation and maintenance.

This object is solved by a mounting arrangement for an optical member to an oblong luminaire, a combination of a mounting arrangement and an optical member, a luminaire, and a method for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire.

According to the invention, a mounting arrangement for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire is provided, comprising a plurality of mounting members, being arranged to be fixed to an end cap at the narrow side of an oblong luminaire and to accommodate the optical member. Furthermore, the plurality of mounting members comprises a first type of mounting member and a second type of mounting member, respectively denoted as a mounting member of a first type and a mounting member of a second type.

Aided by respective first type and second type mounting members arranged at the end cap of an oblong luminaire, possibilities arise, to deviate from a mounting method, requiring to keep the optical member manually in an essentially parallel orientation to a housing of the luminaire for a substantial time, while mounting the optical member.

Furthermore, providing an optical member to an oblong luminaire, favorably enables an alteration of the light emission of the luminaire, thus likewise flexibility is enhanced to adapt the luminaire to various needs while reducing respective efforts significantly.

Advantageously, the first type of mounting member is provided to accommodate the optical member pivotable. Being mounted to the end cap at the narrow side of the luminaire, optical members, especially favorable long and extending, can be hooked to the mounting member of the first type in a preferably tilted position, immediately supporting the weight of the optical member during the mounting process. Hence also rather extending optical members can be handled by a minimum number of workers or auxiliary personal.

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Accordingly, an aspect of the invention is to providing a method for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire comprising the steps of

A) combining the optical member with the first type of mounting member, provided at a narrow end of the luminaire;

B) rotating the optical member around a pivoting axis perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the luminaire;

C) combining the optical member with the second type of mounting member, provided at another narrow end of the luminaire.

As already hinted, the described method significantly facilitates the mounting process for an optical member, in particular for an oblong optical member, as it is commonly the case, for an optical member being mounted to both narrow ends of the oblong luminaire. Being accommodated at one end, the weight of the optical member is immediately supported, reducing the effort of a single worker to a minimum. Furthermore, provided with the possibility to be rotated and to enclose various angles with the luminaire, the optical member can be combined with the opposing narrow end of the luminaire, while maintaining permanent contact with the mounting member of the first type, thus receiving constant support during the mounting procedure.

An advantageous modification of the method further comprises the step of first mounting the luminaire, respectively the luminaire housing to a carrier for the oblong luminaire and then mounting the optical member to the oblong luminaire. Aided by first and second type mounting members, the optical member is separable from the luminaire, in particular from the luminaire housing. Respectively fostering the mounting process, a series of steps is described in the foregoing, requiring minimum weight support during each of the steps.

Advantageously, the method comprises combining the first type of mounting member and the second type of mounting member to narrow end faces of the luminaire obviating the usage of tools. As readily perceived, the mounting process is further facilitated, enhancing the possibility to significantly speed up the mounting process, thus reducing efforts and likewise increasing flexibility.

Preferably the mounting member of the first type is provided with a flat pivoting face projecting from a central, preferably polygonal body. Favorably avoiding a fixed combination and also a fixed pivoting point, the pivoting face can serve as bearing, providing multiple pivoting points for the optical member. More advantageously, although obviating a fixed connection to the optical member, weight of the optical member is supported—at least in part—by the mounting member of the first type during the mounting process, fostered in particular by the stable construction of the central body of the first type mounting member.

Advantageously being located at the opposing narrow end of the oblong luminaire, the second type of mounting member is preferably provided to combine snap-fittingly with the optical member, even more preferably with a “clicking” sound.

Hence in addition to the mounting member of the first type, also the mounting member of the second type is arranged to accommodate the optical member, obviating the usage of tools. Furthermore, acoustical feedback to the user can be provided by the “clicking” sound, assuring a save connection of the optical member to the luminaire.

Preferably the second type of mounting member is provided with a snap-fitting clip, projecting from a central, preferably polygonal body, raising both the possibility to combine the optical member obviating the usage of tools and emitting

a "clicking" sound; a swift and readily achievable connection between the luminaire housing and the optical member is stipulated.

In an advantageous modification of the invention and as already hinted, the mounting members of the first and second type and the optical member are provided to be combined and separated, obviating the usage of tools. Furthermore also the mounting members of the first and second type can be arranged to be combined to the luminaire and separated, obviating the usage of tools.

Accordingly, a variety of modifications is conceivable within the framework of the invention; preferably latching or snap-fitting means are provided to realize respective connections. Advantageously, at least one of the combinations provides a hook type connection, wherein a "hook-like structure" is arranged at the optical member and a respective matching member is provided at the mounting member.

Preferably for the combination of mounting members of the first or second type and the luminaire, in particular with the housing or end caps of the luminaire, a sliding connection is also favorable.

A further aspect of the invention extends also to a combination of a mounting arrangement according to the invention and an optical member, wherein the optical member is preferably provided with a pivoting means.

Advantageously, the pivoting means is comprised in a hook like combination of the mounting member, preferably a mounting member of the first type, and the optical member, fostering a readily pivotable combination of both members.

A modification of the invention stipulates, providing the plurality of mounting members to combine with the end caps at a surface forming an inner surface of the luminaire when being in a mounted position.

Favorably arranging both the plurality of mounting members invisibly from the exterior of the luminaire and keeping the optical properties unaltered, possibilities to mount an optical member to a luminaire are optimized.

Advantageously, the optical member is formed by a plurality of preferably latching combined members; more preferably a central member is formed by a trough like diffuser and the optical member advantageously comprises abutting end caps of the trough. Hence, the optical member consists of a plurality of members combinable and separable obviating the usage of tools.

A further aspect of the invention is directed to an oblong luminaire, comprising a combination of a mounting arrangement and an optical member according to invention. Furthermore, the oblong luminaire also comprises a housing, provided with end caps at the narrow sides of the luminaire and one or more lamps. Preferably the lamps are oblong lamps, more preferably oblong, fluorescent lamps.

In an advantageous modification of the invention the optical member, when mounted to the luminaire, exceeds the dimension of the narrow side of the luminaire housing or projects out of the housing, respectively of the end caps. And more preferably the mounting members are arranged to extend beyond the narrow side of the housing of the luminaire and more preferably beyond the end caps.

Favorably, the interior space of the luminaire circumscribed by the combination of the optical member and the housing can be altered by the use of various optical members. Fostering the use of a variety of different lamp types by said dimensions of the optical member, single or double batten lamps are conceivable in combination with the oblong lumi-

naire. Preferably, the geometrical center of the twin batten arrangement is identical to the single batten configuration.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

In the following, the present invention and preferred embodiments thereof are explained in more detail with respect to the enclosed drawing. It is shown in

FIG. 1 *a-c*) an embodiment of a mounting member of the first type;

FIG. 2 *a-c*) an embodiment of a mounting member of the second type;

FIG. 3 *a-c*) an embodiment of an end cap of an optical member;

FIG. 4 *a-c*) an embodiment of an optical member comprising a diffuser member;

FIG. 5 *a-c*) steps of a method for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire; and

FIG. 6 a partial side view of an embodiment of oblong luminaire according to the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the need to foster a swift and easy mounting process of an optical member **30** to an oblong luminaire, both enhancing the possibilities to employ unskilled personal to this task, reducing efforts and enabling a flexible alteration of optical properties of an oblong luminaire.

According to the invention, a plurality of mounting members **10**, **20** is provided at the narrow ends of the luminaire, preferably mating with end caps of the luminaire arranged at the narrow end. The mounting members can be arranged to be combinable to a specific luminaire model or a make-series of luminaires, but also a retrofit approach is conceivable within the scope of the invention.

The plurality of mounting members **10**, **20** comprises a first type of mounting member **10** and a second type of mounting member **20**; respectively the plurality of mounting members **10**, **20** comprises a mounting member of a first type **10** and a mounting member of a second type **20**.

Following the single embodiment as outlined in FIGS. 1 to 6, a mounting member of the first type **10** is arranged at one narrow end of the oblong luminaire, whereas a mounting member of the second **20** type is provided at the opposing narrow end of the luminaire.

However it is to be pointed out that the invention is not limited to the depicted single embodiment, various alterations are conceivable likewise.

As will become apparent in the following, providing two types of mounting members at opposing narrow ends of the oblong luminaire exhibits a variety of benefits, which synergistically interact and aggregate in a method for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire.

Several steps of a respective method are depicted in FIGS. 5*a* to 5*c*. As will be readily appreciated, the optical member **30** is repeatable combinable to and separable from the luminaire, obviating the usage of tools. Favorably, opportunity is created for mounting the respective oblong luminaire to a carrier structure independently of the optical member **30** in a commencing step. Hence, the initial weight, requiring support during the installation of the luminaire, can be significantly reduced.

As can be derived from FIG. 5*a*, a further step of the method comprises A) combining the optical member **30** with the mounting member of the first type **10** provided at a narrow end of the luminaire.

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Stipulating a first type of mounting member **10** at one end of the oblong luminaire and a second type of mounting member **20** at an opposing end brings about the possibility to combine the luminaire and the optical member **30** deviating from a method of keeping the luminaire and the optical member **30** largely parallel during the mounting procedure.

As can be further derived from FIG. **5a**, and as will be explained in more detail below, the mounting member of the first type **10** is provided to accommodate the optical member **30** rotatable. Even more favorable, the optical member **30** can be mounted to and combined with the mounting member of the first type **10**, choosing from a variety of different approaching and joining angles. In particular, the mounting member of the first type **10** and the optical member **30** are provided to be hooked to each other.

Benefiting from the possibility to choose from a plurality of approaching angles, a single worker, holding the optical member **30** at one end, can readily combine optical members **30** opposing end with the mounting member of the first type **10**.

In a following step B) is stipulated, rotating the optical member **30** around a pivoting axis perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the luminaire. As still can be seen from FIG. **5a**, the mounting member of the first type **10** exhibits a respective pivoting point.

While being accommodated by the mounting member of the first type **10** the optical member is rotated, bringing the opposing end of the optical member **20** into proximity of the luminaire. A further step C) of method can be derived from FIGS. **5b** and **5c**, comprising combining the optical member **30** with a mounting member of the second type **20** provided at the other narrow end of the luminaire.

The respective mounting member of the second type **20** is provided with sliding faces, which will be described in more detail later on, also fostering the approach of the mounting member of the second type **20** and the optical member **30** from a variety of angles, respectively from a rotating movement.

As can be derived from FIG. **5c**, the mounting member of the second type **20** can actuated from the exterior of the luminaire without the usage of tools to release the optical member **30**, respective actuating faces protruding to the exterior of the luminaire are arranged on the mounting member of the second type **20**.

Above all, the invention provides a swift and readily achievable method for mounting an optical member **30** to a luminaire, both improving flexibility and optimizing efforts during the mounting process.

A respective embodiment of a mounting member of the first type **10** is shown in FIGS. **1a** and **1b**. The depicted mounting member of the first type **10** comprises a tubular central body **11**, with a basically polygonal cross section. The polygonal cross section tapers towards one end of the central body **11** providing a first member of a hook bearing. Abutting the central body **11**, flat projecting pivoting faces **12** are arranged. The flat pivoting face **12** represents a plurality of pivoting points or axes, arranged to provide a bearing for the optical member **30**, accommodating said optical member **30** rotatable. The flat pivoting face **12** provides a second member for a hook bearing.

Furthermore, the central body **11** comprises adjacent to the pivoting face **12** orthogonally arranged guiding faces, supporting the pivoting movement of the optical member **30**, providing a third member of a hook bearing. Hence, the mounting member of the first type **10** comprises bearing

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means, accommodating the optical member **30** pivotally. Nevertheless, said members are still separable, avoiding any usage of tools.

As also shown in FIGS. **1a** and **1b**, the mounting member of the first type **10** comprises attachment means **13**, arranged to combine with the luminaire, in particular with end caps arranged at a narrow side of the oblong luminaire. Projecting arms are arranged on the central body **11**, opposing the flat pivoting faces. Increasing stability, the projecting arms are arranged form fittingly with the luminaire. Comprising a preferably polygonal dowel arranged on the projecting arms, the attachment means **13** are provided to mate with an opening in or on the end cap of the luminaire. The dowel is arranged elastically, preferably exceeding the opening provided in the end cap in size. The advantageously polygonal formed cross section of the dowel provides headroom to fit the dowel to the opening, exhibiting elastic force towards the circumference of the opening. However, also cutouts in the dowel are conceivable to provide respective headroom.

Forming guiding means, the dowel, and thus attachment means **13** are arranged to be combined with the luminaire obviating the usage of tools. Likewise a separation of the mounting member of the first type **10** from the luminaire is possible.

However, not limited to a retrofit approach, a variety of attachment means are conceivable, including the possibility of magnetically fitting the mounting members of the first of second type **10**, **20** to the luminaire, and respectively gluing, soldering, welding, bolting or screwing favorable attachment means to the luminaire, arranged to cooperate, preferably in a tool less manner, with the attachment means **13**, **23** (cf. FIGS. **2a** to **c**) of the mounting members of the first **10** respectively the second type **20**.

FIG. **1c** shows mounting members of the first type **10** combined to the end cap of an oblong luminaire. The first type of mounting members **10** comprises two mirror symmetrical makes, which are arranged to extend or project beyond the housing, in particular beyond the end caps, of the luminaire. Projecting horizontally beyond the end caps, the mounting member of the first type **10** provides said pivoting faces **10** in a horizontally aligned manner, readily supporting the weight of the optical member **30**, which can be hooked with the mounting member of the first type **10** and rotated around a pivoting axis, aligned perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the luminaire.

The optical member **30** is provided with respective pivoting means **36**, as is best seen from FIGS. **3a** to **3c**. The optical member of the depicted embodiment consist of a plurality of members **32** and **35**, which are arranged to be combined obviating the usage of tools, improving adaptability to various kinds of luminaires likewise. However, a unitary optical member **30** is also conceivable.

The specific embodiment of FIGS. **3a** to **3c** provides pivoting means **36**, arranged on end caps of the optical member **30**. Exhibiting substantially an "L"-shape or a hook-shape, as especially favorable depicted in FIG. **3c**, a linear flange representing one side of the "L", provides a pivoting axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the luminaire. Angled, orthogonally arranged, protrusions of the linear flange are formed to control the tilting angle of the optical member **30** with respect to the mounting member of the first type **10**, in particular when moved up to the flat pivoting face **12**.

Furthermore, a chevron like cutout of the "L"-shaped pivoting means **36**, provides likewise a "hook like structure" or a hook like connection to the mounting member of the first type **10**. The cutout is arranged to combine with the central body **11** of the mounting member of the first type **10** at least in part

form-fittingly. Mentioned guiding faces, provided on the central body 11, supporting a rotational movement of the optical member 30, taper to snap into the chevron like cutout. Furthermore the “L”-shaped pivoting means 36 are provided with top faces which limit the tilting angle of the optical member 30; when the optical member 30 is brought to a final mounting position, respective top faces align with the central body 12 of the mounting member of the first type 10 essentially parallel to the said pivoting faces 12 arranged thereon.

Thus, the optical member 30, or respective end cap 32 of the optical member 30, comprises pivoting means 36, arranged to combine with the mounting member of the first type 10, obviating the usage of tools, being separable, likewise obviating the usage of tools and being pivotable.

Furthermore, the end caps 32 of the optical member are provided to combine with a diffuser member 35, comprising respective combination means. Accordingly, favorable resilient clamps or clamping blocks are provided on the end cap 32, following the form of the diffuser member 34 at multiple mounting points provided on the end cap 32. Being slid into said clamps, the diffuser member 35 is combined with the end cap 32, in a tool less manner. Benefiting from pivoting means 36 being arranged on the end cap 32 of the optical member 30, a variety of optical properties can be achieved by exchanging the central diffuser member 35. It is to be emphasized, that the invention is not limited to a member 35 exhibiting diffusing properties; above all, an adaption to various optical demands can be achieved by the simple exchange of the optical member 30 or preferably the central diffuser member 35, comprised in the optical member 30.

The described embodiment of the invention comprises a trough like oblong, central diffuser member 35 with abutting end caps 32, arranged at the narrow side of the trough.

When mounted to the luminaire, the optical member 30 exceeds the dimension, respectively projects beyond the narrow side of the luminaire housing 50. Fostering the use of a variety of lamp types, the optical member 30 provides additional headroom, to arrange preferably a one, or more preferably, a two batten type fluorescent lamp. Advantageously the lamp types T16 or T26 are used. A respective modification of the arrangement is hinted in FIG. 4c.

Once combined at one end with the mounting member of the first type 10, the optical member 30 is accommodated rotatable around an axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the oblong luminaire. Pivoted to the mounting member of the second type 20, the opposing end can be combined snap-fittingly with the mounting member of the second type 20. Respective predescribed pivoting means 36, arranged on the end cap 35 of the optical member 30, also foster the combination with the mounting member of the second type 20.

A preferred embodiment of the mounting member of the second type 20 is depicted in FIGS. 2a to 2c. The mounting member of the second type 20 deviates from the predescribed mounting member of the first type 10 in that the flat pivoting face 12 is replaced by snap-fitting means; a resilient snap-fitting clip 22 is arranged protruding from a polygonal central body 21 of the mounting member of the second type 20. The mounting member of the second type 20 comprises attachment means 23 similar in form and function to attachment means 13, comprised in the mounting member of the first type 10.

Providing headroom to actuate the resilient snap-fitting clip 22, the central polygonal and tapered body 21 is reduced in size with respect to the central body 11 of the mounting member of the first type 10, and exhibits with respect to the guiding faces 37 an identical functionality. Additionally to the resilient snap-fitting clip 22, a limiting face is arranged pro-

truding into the actuation headroom of the snap-fitting clip. The snap-fitting clip 22 is provided with a gripping face and a sliding face, which exhibits a characteristic projection or nose, both supporting a rotational movement of the optical member 30 and yielding acoustical feedback once the optical member 30 is securely attached to the oblong luminaire, resulting in an unmistakable “click”.

The second type of mounting member 20 comprises two mirror symmetrical makes; FIG. 2c explains in more detail a respective arrangement combined to the end cap of an oblong luminaire. Also the mounting member of the second type 20 projects beyond the housing 50 of the luminaire, in particular beyond the end cap; said favorably formed attachment means 23 foster a respective arrangement.

Once rotated into the proximity of the mounting member of the second type 20, the pivoting means 36, comprised in the optical member 30, respectively the end cap 35, cooperate slidably with said sliding face of the mounting member of the second type 20. In particular, the mentioned chevron like cutout provides a sliding face 37 arranged on the optical member 30, cooperating with the mounting member of the second type 20 slidably.

Being further aligned with the luminaire, the optical member 30 actuates the snap-fitting means, respectively the snap fitting-clip 22, deflecting the clip 22 towards the limiting face. Once the optical member 30 favorably overlaps with the protrusion or nose, provided on the snap-fitting means, a rapid change in deflection is caused by the nose, resulting in a characteristic “click”, thus signaling the user that the snap fitting means provide a save and latching combination of the luminaire and the optical member 30. Being in a mounted position the nose is snapped behind the top faces of the optical member 30, respectively snapped behind top faces of the pivoting means 26, comprised in the optical member 30.

As is also hinted by FIG. 6, the plurality of mounting members 10, 20 is provided to combine with the end caps at a surface forming an inner surface of the luminaire, in particular when being in a mounted position. Favorably the mounting members are arranged, not hampering the optical properties of the luminaire or the optical member 30.

Further fostering optical properties of the luminaire, the plurality of mounting members 10, 20 accommodate the optical member 30 at a surface forming an inner surface of the luminaire when being in a mounted position. In the depicted embodiment, the plurality of mounting members combine exclusively with end caps 35 comprised the optical member 30, which are preferably independent of any optical properties of the luminaire—as hinted in the embodiment, advantageously formed from an intransparent plastic material.

As can be further seen from FIG. 5c, the embodiment comprises mounting members of the second type 20, exhibiting actuation means accessible from the exterior of the luminaire. Said gripping faces arranged on the snap-fitting clip 22, protrude to the exterior of the luminaire, whereas the latching connection is provided at faces forming the interior of the luminaire.

Preferably the plurality of mounting members 10, 20 is formed from an intransparent plastic material as well, favorably allowing a molding process. More advantageously, the optical member 30 exclusively comprises a transparent material, defining preferably solely the optical properties of the luminaire.

Aided by the inventive mounting arrangement, possibilities are enhanced to optimize the mounting process and optical properties of an oblong luminaire, while significantly reducing respective efforts.

Furthermore is to be mentioned, that in the framework of the invention is conceivable combining all predescribed features or features disclosed in figures favorably with each other.

The invention claimed is:

1. Mounting arrangement for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire, said mounting arrangement comprising a plurality of mounting members arranged to be fixed to end caps of an oblong luminaire having two ends, the end caps being provided at narrow sides of the luminaire to accommodate an optical member,

wherein the plurality of mounting members comprise:

two mirror symmetrical mounting members of a first type which are provided to be combined to one end cap of said luminaire and two mirror symmetrical mounting members of a second type which are provided to be combined to the other end cap of said luminaire, wherein the first type of mounting member is provided to pivotably accommodate the optical member and the second type of mounting member is arranged to snap-fittingly combine with the optical member.

2. Mounting arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the first type of mounting member is provided with a flat pivoting face projecting from a central body.

3. Mounting arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the second type of mounting member is provided with a snap-fitting clip projecting from a central body.

4. Mounting arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the mounting members and the optical member are provided to be combined and separated, obviating the usage of tools and/or

the mounting members are provided to be combined to the luminaire and separated, obviating the usage of tools.

5. Mounting arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of mounting members are provided to combine with the end caps at a surface forming an inner surface of the luminaire when being in a mounted position.

6. Combination of a mounting arrangement according to claim 1 and an optical member, wherein the optical member is provided with pivoting means.

7. Combination of claim 6, wherein the plurality of mounting members accommodate the optical member at a surface forming an inner surface of a luminaire when being in a mounted position.

8. Combination according to claim 6, wherein the optical member is formed by a plurality of latching combined members.

9. Oblong luminaire comprising a combination according to claim 6, a housing provided with end caps at the narrow sides of the luminaire, and one or more lamps combined with the housing.

10. Luminaire according to claim 8, wherein the optical member when mounted to the luminaire exceeds a dimension of a narrow side of the luminaire housing.

11. Method for mounting an optical member to an oblong luminaire according to claim 9, comprising the steps

A) combining the optical member with the first type of mounting member provided at a narrow end of the luminaire;

B) rotating the optical member around a pivoting axis perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the luminaire; and,

C) combining the optical member with the second type of mounting member provided at another narrow end of the luminaire.

12. Method according to claim 11, further comprising combining the first type of mounting member and the second type of mounting member to narrow end faces of the luminaire, obviating the usage of tools.

13. Method according to claim 11, further comprising first mounting the luminaire housing to a carrier and then mounting the optical member to the oblong luminaire.

14. Mounting arrangement according to claim 2, wherein the first type of mounting member is provided with a flat pivoting face projecting from a central polygonal body.

15. Mounting arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the second type of mounting member is arranged to combine snap-fittingly with the optical member with a "clicking" sound.

16. Mounting arrangement according to claim 3, wherein the second type of mounting member is provided with a snap-fitting clip projecting from a central polygonal body.

17. Combination according to claim 8, wherein the optical member is formed by a plurality of latching combined members, wherein a central member is formed by a trough like diffuser.

18. Combination according to claim 17, wherein the optical member is formed by a plurality of latching combined members, wherein a central member is formed by abutting end caps of the trough.

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